

THE JACKSON HERALD

B. F. Lusk, Editor.

JACKSON, MISSOURI.

Sky pilots will soon be in demand for the airships.

Count Zeppelin's flights amount almost to migrations.

Evidently the people of Barcelona are satisfied with what their ancestors did to the Moors.

When an aeroplane breaks down, where are you? But when a submarine goes wrong, there you are!

Despite that not-forgotten wave of torridity earlier in the season, no one is tempted to deny that the weather man is still a man of ideals.

Both Germany and England will be represented by battleships at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, but there will be no test of naval strength between them.

Now a Parisian scientist claims to have discovered the germ of old age, and asserts that the ravages of time can be stopped by this germ's extinction.

How the liberty-loving Briton will take to the proposed compulsory military service law remains to be seen. Evidently the recent war scare has not had the desired effect of whole-sale enlistments.

When the doctors tell you that the chances of long life are greatly improved by the removal of the large intestine, you should remember that it is with the proviso that you survive the operation.

Traveling at a terrific rate of speed on the wrong side of the street, another chauffeur has killed a woman and fled with all speed from his dead victim. Now let us have an enforcement of the law.

A force of cavalry has been engaged for some time in fighting a forest fire in Yosemite valley which originated from a camp fire that was neglected by careless fishermen. Heavy damage was done by the fire in the gorge between Glacier Point cliffs, Panoramie cliff, and Half Dome. If the truth could be established in the cases of forest fires in all parts of the country, carelessness would figure conspicuously as the primary cause.

A ship sailing from New York the other day carried \$8,000,000 in gold to Buenos Ayres, Argentina. That makes a large addition to the sums sent previously, and the money is put to good use. Argentina is paying maturing obligations and expanding commercially, and much if not most of the gold sent from the United States will return directly or indirectly in the shape of investments that will be profitable all round.

The new liberal government in Persia is getting very busy with preparations for a general election, creating a police organization modeled after European systems and arranging to give the constitutional method a big boost. It looks as though the progressive Persians and their neighbors the Young Turks are engaged in a Marathon race to see which can bring about the most constitutionalism within a given time.

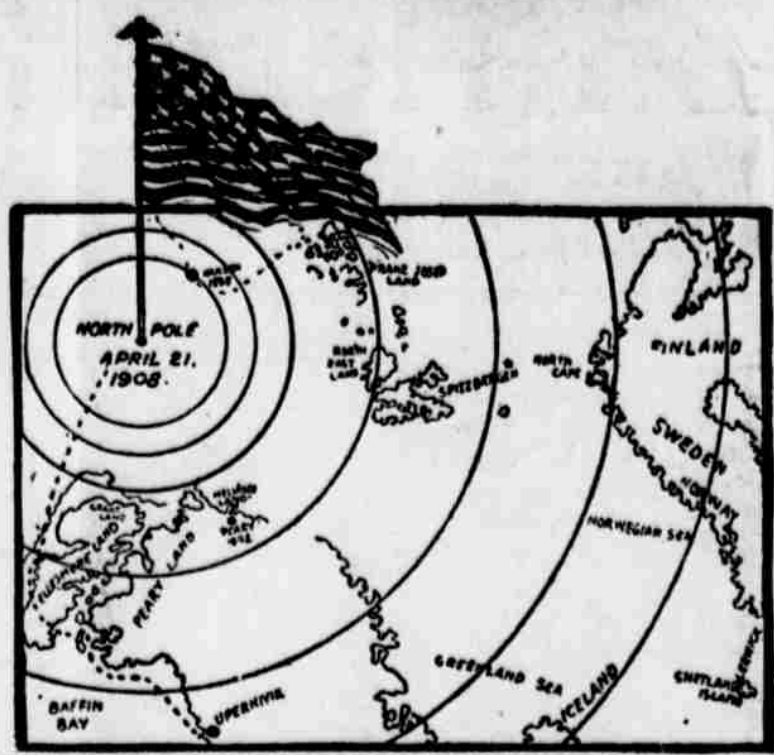
Incidentally it may be remarked that the Monroe doctrine is working pretty well even though quietly. Does any one doubt that in the earlier days, before the United States had proclaimed the doctrine and had shown she meant it, a disturbed condition in South America, like that now existing, would have proved a strong temptation to some foreign powers to step in and get a nice slice of territory?

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is opposing in New York the annual sale of chameleons for ornaments, on the ground that most of the purchasers are ignorant as to the needs of the little creatures, and quickly cause death by starvation. Chameleons have been sold in many cities by street vendors, but admirers of the pretty creatures have in most instances been able to keep them alive only a short time, even with the greatest of care.

William Muldoon, the professional athlete and trainer, declares that college athletics are all wrong, and that it is a wonder more young college men do not succumb to the strain. He says this strain is as bad for the mind as it is for the heart, as it withdraws vitality from the brain to other parts of the body—that athletics should be second, not first, in a college course. This sounds sensible—so sensible that it is somewhat odd that it is a professional athlete, not the college professors themselves, who is championing the superior claims of intellect over football and rowing teams.

A man from the west went lately to New York and tried to sell a gold brick there. He failed, for the simple reason that it was a real gold brick, actually worth all the money he asked for it. Had it been the traditional kind, he could have disposed of it at a premium, and the moral thereof is too self-evident for formal statement.

Forgiving fathers and mothers are much in demand among the runaway brides and bridegrooms whom Cupid has convinced they cannot wait.



GEOGRAPHICAL NORTH POLE DISCOVERED BY AN AMERICAN

DR. F. A. COOK OF BROOKLYN,
REPORTS HE HAS FOUND EXTREME NORTHERN POINT.

DASH IS MADE ALMOST ALONE

Daring Adventurer With a Few Eskimos and Dog Teams Achieves Work That Has Aroused Interest for Centuries.

Copenhagen.—Doctor Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, has reached the north pole and has returned safely across the ice floes to Lervik.

DR. COOK TELLS OF STRUGGLE TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

Paris.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a signed statement from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, which is dated "Hans Egede, Lervik, Wednesday," on his experiences in the Arctic regions.

"After a prolonged fight with famine and frost," says Dr. Cook, "we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new highway with an interesting strip of animated nature, has been explored and big game haunts located, which will delight sportsmen and expand the Eskimo horizon.

"Land has been discovered on which rests the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown.

"The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in the Arctic seas on the schooner Bradley, which arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable for launching a venture to the pole. J. R. Bradley liberally supplied from his vessel the provisions for local use. My own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose in the Arctic. Many Eskimos had gathered on the Greenland shore at Annatok, for the winter bear hunt. Immense quantities of meat had been collected and about the camp were plenty of strong dogs. The combination was lucky, for there was good material for equipment.

"All that was required was conveniently arranged for at a point only 700 miles from the Boreal center. A house and workshop was built of packing boxes by willing hands and this northernmost tribe of 250 persons set themselves to the problem of devising a suitable outfit. Before the end of the long winter night we were ready for the enterprise and plans had matured to force a new route over Grinnell Land northward along its west coast out on to the Polar Sea.

Start Made February 19.

"The campaign opened with a few scouting parties being sent over the American shores to explore the way and seek the game haunts. Their mission was only partly successful because of the storms. On the sunrise of 1908 (February 19) the main expedition embarked on its voyage to the pole. It consisted of 11 men and 103 dogs, drawing 11 heavily laden sledges. The expedition left the Greenland shores and pushed westward over the troubled ice of Smith sound. The gloom of the long night was relieved only by a few hours of

daylight. The chill of the winter was felt at its worst. As we crossed the heights of Ellsmere sound, on the Pacific slope, the temperature sank to minus 83 centigrade. Several of the dogs were frozen and the men suffered severely, but we soon found the game trails, along which the way was easy.

"We forced through Nansen sound to Land's End. In this march we secured 101 musk oxen, 7 bears and 335 hares. We pushed out into the Polar Sea from the southern point of Herbert island on March 18. Seven Eskimos returned from here. With four men and 46 dogs moving supplies for 80 days, the crossing of the circumpolar march was begun. Later two other Eskimos, forming the last supporting column, returned, and the trials had now been reduced by the survival of



DR. F. A. COOK.

the fittest. The two best men and 26 dogs were picked for the final effort.

Made Rapid Progress.

"There before us in an unknown line of 460 miles lay our goal. The first day's journey provided long marches, and we made encouraging progress. A big lead which separated the land from the ice of the central pack was crossed with little delay. The low temperature was persistent, and the winds made life a torture. But, cooped up in our snow houses, eating dried beef tallow and drinking hot tea, there were some animal comforts occasionally gained.

"For several days after the sight of known land was lost, the overcast sky prevented an accurate determination of our positions. On March 20 the horizon was partly cleared and new land was discovered. Our observation gave our position as latitude 84.47, longitude 86.36. There was urgent need of rapid advance. Our main mission did not permit a detour for the purpose of exploring the coast. Here were seen the last signs of solid earth. Beyond there was nothing to be seen.

Advance Made Steadily.

"We advanced steadily over the monotony of sea ice and now found ourselves beyond the range of all life—neither footprints of bears, nor the blowholes of seals were detected. Even the microscopic creatures of the deep were no longer under us. The maddening influence of the shifting desert of frost became almost unendurable in the daily routine. The surface of the pack offered less and less trouble, and the weather improved but there still remained the life-sapping wind which drove us to its lowest recess.

"The extreme cold compelled phy-

sical action. Thus, day after day, our weary legs spread over big distances; incidents and positions were recorded, but adventure was promptly forgotten in the next day's efforts. The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun over the northern ice. Sunburns and frost bites were now recorded on the same day; but the double day's slither infused quite an incentive into one's life of shivers.

"Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36; longitude 94.3.

Circular Twists Made.

"In spite of what seemed long marches, we advanced but little over a hundred miles. Much of our work was lost in circuitous twists around obstructing pressure lines, and high irregular fields. A very old ice drift, too, was driving eastward with sufficient force to give some anxiety.

"Although still equal to about fifteen miles daily the extended marches and the long hours for traveling with which fortune favored use earlier were no longer possible. We were now about 200 miles from the pole, and sledge loads were reduced. One dog after another went into stomachs of the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably diminished in number, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance for men and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves."

The Pole Is Reached.

"On April 21 we had reached 89 degrees 59 minutes 46 seconds. The pole was in sight. We covered the remaining fourteen seconds and made a few final observations. I told Etukishook and Ahwelsh (the accompanying Eskimos) that we had reached the 'great nail.' Everywhere we turned was south. With a slight step we could pass from one side of the earth to the other; from midday to midnight. At last the flag floated to the breezes at the pole. It was April 21, 1908. The temperature was minus 38 centigrade, barometer 29.83; latitude 90; as for the longitude it was nothing, as it was but a word.

"Although crazy with joy, our spirits began to undergo a feeling of weariness. Next day, after taking all our observations, a sentiment of intense solitude penetrated us while we looked at the horizon. Was it possible that this desolate region, without a patch of earth had aroused the ambition of so many men for so many centuries? There was no ground—only an immensity of dazzling white snow, no living being, no point to break the frightful monotony.

"On April 23 we started on our return."

WAS ONLY WHITE MAN TO VIEW THE POLE.

Dr. Cook is the only white man to view the pole. His party composed entirely of Eskimos, save for himself, is the smallest that ever set out on such an expedition. That his equipment was most meager is shown by the fact that even after he had accomplished that in which all other explorers for centuries had failed, almost a year and a half elapsed before he could have his great discovery announced to the world.

On his dash to the pole, accomplished by means of dogs and sleds, temperatures that at times reached as low as 83 degrees below zero were encountered.

At Lervik Dr. Cook cabled his wife he had been successful and was well. He requested her to cable her address to him at Copenhagen, for which port he is now steaming.

Last Tidings in May, 1908.

The last tidings from Dr. Cook was on May 7, 1908, when an Eskimo who had accompanied him into the ice-bound wilds returned to a point south with a letter from the doctor, stating he had reached Cape Hubbard, Western Ellsmere Island. The point is about 500 miles from the Pole.

At the time Dr. Cook was preparing to push northward. He had provided himself with dogs and sledges, purchased from the north Greenland Eskimos. He proposed journeying to the Pole by way of Buchanan Bay, Ellsmere Land and through Nansen Strait. His arrival at Cape Hubbard showed he was well on his way with the most difficult part of his journey before him.

Dr. Cook led the expedition to Mount McKinley, out of Seattle, in 1906. The expedition was successful, and the mountain, which up to the time had baffled the endeavors of man to reach its summit was scaled. After the perilous ascent the party started on a hunting expedition on the border of the Polar regions, when Dr. Cook expressed a determination to precede Perry to the North Pole. He announced to John R. Bradley, who accompanied the expedition and provided the funds, if he would give him provisions for 18 months and one trusty man, he would make a dash for the Pole.

The discovery, for which explorers of many nations have vied for centuries, and in the attempts to

reach the pole many valuable lives have been sacrificed, was reached by Dr. Cook on April 21, 1908.

A telegram from the inspector of Greenland to the Danish government confirms the news of the discovery. The Greenland official was on board the steamship Hans Egede, homeward bound, which picked up the explorer.

Following is the message of the inspector of Greenland, dated Lervik, to the Danish government:

"Dr. Cook, American explorer, reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. He is now aboard Hans Egede, bound for Copenhagen. Dr. Cook arrived in May, 1909, at Upernavik from Cape York, accompanied by the Eskimo members of his party. The Eskimos confirm the truth of the explorer's statements that he located the geographic pole."

Geographic North Pole

The telegram is from Lervik in Shetland, an island in the north Atlantic ocean, about 55 miles northwest of the Orkney Islands. Shetland covers about as much space on the map as Scotland.

In announcing Dr. Cook's triumph the government officials lay stress on the fact that the pole discovered is not the magnetic pole, which has long been established, but the geographic north pole, the unreach goal of Peary, Nansen and other Arctic explorers of the past century.

Lervik, in the Shetland Island, is the first point on the route taken by Danish colonial steamers at which telegraphic communication with this country could be had. As it is a coaling station for practically all vessels of the colonial service, it is possible additional dispatches will be received by the government when Dr. Cook stops on the last leg of his long return trip to civilization.

No mention is made of the personal of his party, but it is taken for granted by the government authorities that as the Danish officials made no mention of any other white man being with Dr. Cook, the latter was unaccompanied save by his Eskimo followers.

Bradley gave his consent, furnished the outfit requested, and Dr. Cook was soon answering the call of the frozen north. It was Dr. Cook's plan to land at Etah, an Eskimo settlement in North Greenland, where he was to equip himself with dogs and sledges with which to make his dash to the Pole.

In the Trackless North.

That he was successful in securing the necessary equipment was indicated by his having reached Cape Hubbard. It appears from what his friends in Brooklyn learned about the plans of Dr. Cook that he set for himself a quite impossible task. Leaving Bradley, Dr. Cook set out for Etah and Smith's Sound, going by way of Cape Hubbard and Nansen Strait into the trackless region beyond in an effort to reach the Pole. It was his plan to return by the same route and then cross over an unexplored stretch of Central Greenland and reach the Danish settlement on the coast.

Nothing more was heard of the explorer until when his wife received a message from Commodore Perry, who is heading another expedition to the pole. The message was sent from Etah down to St. John's, New Foundland, by the steamer Erik, the tender to Perry's ship, the Roosevelt, and was telegraphed from the later place. Perry advised Mrs. Cook not to be disturbed about the safety of her husband, as he was in a land where game was plentiful.

Six Weeks Overdue.

Six weeks before this message was sent from Etah, on Aug. 17, Commodore Perry had received word from Annatok, about 80 miles north of Etah, where Cook had established a base. It was to the effect that Dr. Cook was overdue six weeks on his return to Annatok from the north. Ralph Frank, one of Cook's men, was brought back from Annatok, and sent to New Foundland on the Erik by Perry, who sent two of his own men to take his place at Cook's headquarters.

CABLE TELLS SUCCESS.

Message From Dr. Cook to a Friend Brings News of His Great Achievement.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Robt. P. Davidson of 619 Bushwick avenue, a friend of the Cooks, received the following cablegram from Dr. Cook:

The cablegram received by Mrs. Davidson was addressed to Mrs. Cook, the wife of the explorer and was received by her neighbor in Mrs. Cook's absence from the city. The message was dated from Lervik, Shetland Islands.

Mrs. Davidson explained that Mrs. Cook had earlier in the summer gone to the Adirondacks and later to South Harpswell Island, Me., to which point she forwarded the cablegram.

"Successful and well. Cable address Copenhagen. FRED."

The Cooks lived at 671 Bushwick avenue. Mrs. Cook and her children are now at South Haverhill Island, Me., and Mrs. Davidson has telegraphed her contents of the cable message.

Crew Saved; Steamer Lost.

San Francisco, Cal.—A telegram received here stated the steamer Bandon was ashore on the rocks, near Marshfield, Ore., and was a total loss. The Bandon was carrying lumber. She also had on board some passengers who, with the crew were saved.

Henry Otis was run down and fatally injured by a powerful racing automobile, driven by Joe Matson at Lowell, Mass who was making a practice run for the race which start on Monday.

AT THE MOMENT.



Percy—Aw, are you interested in the "Coming Young Man?"
Kitty (with a yawn)—No; I am more interested in the going young man.

HAD AWFUL WEeping ECZEMA

Face and Neck Were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

Cuticura Proved a Great Success.

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema latched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A Surprise.

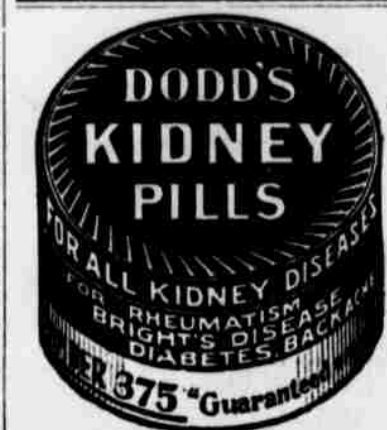
Bystander—Where's the chauffeur?
Arrest him!

"Hold on, gentlemen, I'll tell you how it was. I was trying to cross the street and a chauffeur stopped his machine and motioned me to go by—the shock—was too much."—Life.

Even doctors disagree and when they do it helps to swell the population of one of the other two places.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar. Original in Tin Foil Smoker Package. Take no substitute.

Fame may come to a man suddenly and go just as quickly.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliary Disorders. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Paxtine excels any dentifrice in cleaning, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Paxtine used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and much sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, ache and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Paxtine.

CATARRH Paxtine will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Paxtine is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean. FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL. LARGE SAMPLE FREE! THE PAXTINE TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Stop

taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Millions borne a month.

Old Sergeant-at-Arms Dead.

New York City.—Felix McCloskey, who was sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives in Washington for 40 years, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Louis Bramm, at 1826 Bathgate avenue, the Bronx.

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Hitchcock Versatile Person.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is a versatile gentleman. Last summer he was the engineer of the Taft steam roller. Now he is filling Taft's old job of sitting on the lid. In either capacity he allows little to get by him.—Philadelphia Press.

Handy Thing to Have.

When President Taft meets President Diaz he will be foolish to come away without getting the Mexican dictator's recipe for perpetual majorities.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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\$9,000,000 Order by Rock Island.

New York City.—The Rock Island system has just placed an order for equipment amounting to \$9,000,000. The equipment includes all kinds of rolling stock, freight cars, locomotives and passenger coaches.

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